

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"Julius Caesar." Booth.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Divorce."
 NITEL'S GARDEN.—"The Naid Queen."
 OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"Humpty Dumpty" Recor-
 ded. U. L. Fox.
 ST. JAMES THEATRE.—"Marrage." J. S. Mackay.
 THIRTY-FOURTH ST. THEATRE.—At 2 and 8: Va-
 riety Company.
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Company.
 VALLA'S THEATRE.—"The Veteran." Lester
 Walker.
 ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—At 21: Philhar-
 monic Band.
 ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lecture. Dr. Lambert.
 ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture. J. G. Holland.
 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Lecture. Dr. Colton.
 STRINWAY HALL.—Concert. The Jubilee Singers.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st., between Third
 and Fourth-ave.—"Circus." 7.

Business Notices.

SAVE FIFTY DOLLARS.
 Buy the celebrated WILSON PATENT SEWING MACHINE. The best in
 the world. Price \$45. Full set of payments \$3 a month. Write
 for circular. A. J. Wilson, Sewing Machine Co., 207 Broadway,
 New York.
 A SPECIALTY.—LACE CURTAINS in stock and
 made to order from original designs.
 G. L. KAUT & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway.
 GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, \$3, \$5, \$8, \$10, to \$20
 a set.
 BARGAINS IN JEWELRY AND WATCHES.—Sell-
 ing off at 10c what was formerly sold at 100c.
 G. L. KAUT & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway.
 ANTIQUITIES.—PALMER LIMBS.
 178 Broadway, N. Y.; 1,000 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 31 Green-st., Boston.
 Why neglect your teeth? THURSTON'S IVORY
 PLATE TEETH, made daily, will keep them clean, sound, and white.
 LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES, all forms.—
 American Security, Low Rates, Cash Bonuses, Insurance Co., Hartford.
 Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders
 of the Ring, etc. J. W. Swett, 305 Broadway, Established 1840.
 The foe in the household is indigestion.
 WILKINSON'S EXTRACT JAWAFA GINGER CURE.

ITEMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an-
 num.
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
 Advertising Rates.
 DAILY TRIBUNE, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line.
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25c and 50c per line.
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.
 According to position in the paper.
 Terms, cash in advance.
 Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents,
 Mr. F. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 44 West
 Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave.,
 where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be received
 up to 9 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872.

An attack on Queen Victoria yesterday caused intense
 excitement in England. Five persons were killed and 30
 injured during the Thanksgiving procession in London.
 —The Paris *Budget* has resumed publication. It is
 again reported that M. Thiers has invited the Pope to
 France, and that Gen. Garibaldi denies that he is connected
 with the Internationalists. —The Legislature of New
 Brunswick opened yesterday.

The debate in the Senate on the French Arms scandal
 was concluded, yesterday, and Mr. Sumner's resolution
 adopted, the preamble being tabled. —In the House
 a long discussion took place on the St. Croix Land Grant
 bill, and the measure was finally recommitted.

The Japanese Embassy have arrived in Washington.
 —Extensive fires have occurred in New-Orleans and
 Portland Station, Miss. —An Indian fight has
 occurred in San Diego County, Cal. —An important
 libel suit has been decided in St. Louis.

The twelfth juror was obtained for Mayor Hall's trial.
 —In the Stokes case District-Attorney Garvin ar-
 gued in favor of the legality of the Grand Jury. —
 The Board of Audit allowed claims amounting to about
 \$100,000. —Gold, 110½, 107½. —Thermometer, 25°.
 87° 50°.

The Red Postage Stamp Investigation is
 still going on at Albany, and the evidence
 shows that, during the palmy days of Cus-
 hman's career, the principal currency of Albany
 and Syracuse was issued from the United
 States Post-Office Department.

The preposterous claim of James M. Cole-
 man to be paid \$30,000 as Receiver of the
 stolen English shares of Erie comes up again
 to-day in the United States Court. This is a
 bad time to shear a sheep so closely fleeced as
 Erie has been, and Judge Barnard's "Gratz"
 will do wisely not to press his claim.

The action of the House of Representatives
 in directing one of its Committees to look into
 the French Arms business was so prompt, we
 suppose, that the force of that body was there-
 by exhausted. Certainly, the Committee has
 not so far manifested anything but a laudible
 and formal interest in the case. Possibly it is
 waiting for the great men of the Senate to ar-
 rive with their non-investigating commission.

We earnestly hope that the long-protracted
 New-Orleans struggle is not to be transferred
 to Washington, as reported; but the arrival
 thither of Collector Casey and Marshal Pack-
 ard, the body and brains of the conspiracy,
 indicates such a move. If the President were
 half as prompt to remedy abuses as the ad-
 ministrators of General Orders claim, neither Mr.
 Casey nor Mr. Packard would have any official
 prefix to their names by this time.

The whole of yesterday was consumed in
 obtaining the twelfth juror for Mayor Hall's
 trial. We sincerely trust that the counsel on
 both sides will drop their quibbles now, de-
 vote themselves seriously and diligently to
 the matter, and, if possible, finish the case this
 Spring. Mayor Hall claims to want only a
 fair trial, but this legal fencing looks too
 much like resorting to the tricks of the law
 in order to escape its just punishment.

As might have been expected by those who
 followed the investigation, the Assembly re-
 port entirely exculpates Mr. Husted in the so-
 called "grave frauds." The whole affair was
 a shameless attempt on the part of the Ryder
 family to defame a man who had been a com-
 petitor in business. A more transparent piece
 of malicious slander was never before exposed.
 As *The N. Y. Times* has permitted itself to be
 the conduit through which this stuff has been
 discharged, we hope that it will clear itself
 now of its slanderous connections.

The Evans case, which left an unsavory
 odor on the last Legislature of Pennsylvania,
 seems not entirely without interest again. The
 new light thrown upon the action of the State
 officials in our correspondence, to-day, will
 perhaps remain the law-makers of that State
 than "regular indorsements" and impunity in
 the party ranks. Charges of a grave nature
 are openly made against Gen. Hartranft, and
 if, as we understand, that gentleman thinks
 himself the right man for the next Governor,
 we apprehend the people will denounce, unless
 it is satisfactorily shown that his hands are
 clean.

Tweed's pay-rolls concealed more infamy
 and robbery than any man has ever eluded
 or concealed. Until the present work of ex-
 amining the public accounts by Controller

Green began, people only suspected that
 Tweed numbered his sinecureists by the
 hundred. There is already proof that the re-
 ceptacles whom he maintained at public ex-
 pense were thousands in number and cost the
 city millions in pay alone. Controller Green
 cannot perhaps prevent all these men from
 getting the money they never earned by honest
 labor for the city; but it is known that the
 strict inquiry he has instituted, and the
 oath which he requires every applicant for
 pay to take, has intimidated a great number
 whose claims were false, and the money due (T)
 them will thus be saved to the treasury. We
 hope Mr. Green will go on with this work
 and see that it is thoroughly done before
 paying the rolls. It is absolutely necessary to
 the public security that these adherents of
 Tweed shall be rooted out with him.

Another apparent attempt has been made
 upon the life of Queen Victoria, a lunatic hav-
 ing aimed a pistol at her while she was taking
 an airing. This is the fourth time the Queen
 has escaped unharmed from the pistols of
 would-be assassins. John Oxford, a crazy lad,
 fired at her in 1840, a few months before the
 birth of the Princess Royal. The second at-
 tempt was made by John Francis, in 1842;
 Francis was condemned to be hanged, but the
 Queen commuted his sentence to transportation
 for life. Two months after this second
 attempt, one J. W. Bean aimed a pistol at the
 Queen, but it was struck down before he fired.
 Bean was imprisoned for 18 months; and
 Parliament, at that time, made whipping the
 legal punishment for the crime. All of these
 acts of violence and menace were, undoubt-
 edly, the result of a monomania begot of long
 brooding over fancied personal or national
 wrongs. This last affair seems to have been
 the empty threat of a crazy man, and his
 weapon, a forlorn and harmless instrument,
 was as empty as his terrifying action. Com-
 ing so close upon the late pompous demonstra-
 tion of loyalty, this mad and fantastic act will
 be likely to intensify popular affection for the
 Queen.

Erie is now devoting its sole energies to the
 defeat of all legislation to break up the Ring,
 other than that contemplated in the repeal of
 the Classification act. Of course, great show
 is made of the simulated opposition to that
 repeal; but it is conceded on all hands that
 the Classification act is doomed, and the out-
 cry now made by the Erie Ringmasters is
 only to distract attention from a worse thing
 which may befall them—legislation finally to
 break up their conspiracy and give con-
 trol of the stock into the hands of its
 owners. Yet the counsel of Jay Gould &
 Co. have the hardihood, when the stock-
 holders make complaint of the management,
 to say, "Why don't you go to the Courts, if
 these men have done wrong?" Mr. South-
 mayd answered that impudent query very
 forcibly, as well as pathetically, by referring
 to the experience of his clients in the New-
 York Courts. It was fine sarcasm to ask Mr.
 Southmayd why he did not appeal to Judges
 Barnard and Cardozo for justice, as though
 that commodity were familiar to their Courts.
 But we entreat the legislators to remember
 that they have the power now to wipe out
 the disgrace which Erie frauds have brought
 upon the American name; this cannot be done
 by simply repealing the Classification act;
 the Erie Ring will be satisfied to have legisla-
 tion stop there; justice will not, however.
 Perhaps we expect too much when we recollect
 that there may be more legislators than
 one who have Jay Gould's and Tweed's "bor-
 rowed" money in their pockets.

ORGANS AND THEIR MUSIC.

We have noticed some discussion in other
 journals as to the merits, or rather the stanch-
 ness, of THE TRIBUNE as a party organ—
 whether it has been, or may confidently be
 expected to be, "reliable," to use a word of
 dubious propriety. We desire to help the
 negative in this controversy.

THE TRIBUNE was designed to be something
 quite different from a party organ, as organs
 go in this country. It was meant to discuss
 political as well as other questions of general
 interest with entire freedom and frankness—
 to commend whatever its Editor should be-
 lieve to be right and condemn whatever ap-
 peared to him wrong, without regard to the
 party affiliations of the doer. It was intended
 to be as independent of office-holding and of
 office-seeking control as *The Times* (London)
 or any of the great European journals, none of
 which ever subserved a party with the docility
 (not to say servility) often exhibited on this
 side of the Atlantic.

But, soon after the establishment of this
 journal, the country was plunged into a con-
 troversy respecting the contrasted merits of
 Protection and Free Trade; and the Editor—
 an ardent, devoted Protectionist from boy-
 hood—rushed instinctively into the thickest
 of the fight. It was not in his nature to do
 otherwise.

When Henry Clay was superseded by Gen.
 Taylor in 1848, in a Convention which laid
 Free Soil on the table, THE TRIBUNE did not
 behave like a good party organ. It told truths
 that the party did not relish, and did not hurry
 itself in taking ground for Gen. Taylor. A
 good many people liked it less for this; but
 we believe they respected it more.

Again in 1852, when Gen. Scott was nominated
 for President on a Slavery-Compromise plat-
 form, it accepted the candidate, but emphatically
 spurned the platform. A good party organ
 would have swallowed the platform at the first
 gulp, and pretended to like it.

In 1854, there was a New Departure. A start-
 ling and temporarily successful effort was made
 to open to Slavery territory which had been
 solemnly consecrated to Free Labor. Again
 THE TRIBUNE stepped to the front, and did its
 best in opposition to what it deemed a perfid-
 ious crime, till that issue was forever settled.

Still, it did not earn the reputation of a
 stanch, "reliable" party organ. When the
 Republicans of Illinois undertook to turn
 Stephen A. Douglas out of the Senate in 1858,
 just after his magnificent and successful fight
 against binding Kansas over to Slavery under
 the fraudulent Lecompton Constitution, THE
 TRIBUNE thought they were wrong, and, think-
 ing, said so. A genuine party organ would
 not have thought at all, or, thinking so,
 would have said the opposite.

Again in 1860, the Republican Legislature of
 our State passed several bills for Horse Rail-
 roads in our City, collectively known as "the
 Gridiron." THE TRIBUNE was not content
 with opposing those bills to the utmost; it
 paraded the names of those whose votes
 passed the lot, and exhorted its readers to
 beat any of them who should presume to
 stand for reelection. Several of them were
 beaten in consequence, and the party ma-
 chinery considerably deranged. That is not
 the sort of music expected from party organs.

Enough for this time. It is plain that they
 are right who insist that THE TRIBUNE is not

a "reliable" party organ. We presume it
 never was; but, if it ever has been, we are
 determined that it shall not be hereafter.

THE AMERICAN VIEW IN "THE TIMES."

We print this morning Mr. Smalley's second
 letter to *The London Times*, in which he com-
 pletes the proof of the position assumed in his
 former communication, that the Treaty of
 Washington, as ratified by the Senate, and ac-
 cepted by popular opinion in the United States,
 was understood to contain a provision for the
 submission of all our claims to the Board of
 Arbitration at Geneva. It ought to be un-
 necessary for any one to make such a demon-
 stration; but, unfortunately, at the beginning
 of the English outburst of surprise and alarm,
 the charge was openly made that our Govern-
 ment and people had previously concealed their
 interpretation of the Treaty, for the purpose
 of deceiving and misleading the English Com-
 missioners and Government. Even Mr. Glad-
 stone so far forgot himself as to say in the
 House of Commons that the English inter-
 pretation was the only fair and logical
 one, thus conveying the implication that the
 action of the American Government in the
 presentation of their Case at Geneva was
 unfair and dishonest. For a while this easy
 explanation of the difference of point of view
 seemed to receive universal credit in England;
 but there are now evident indications every-
 where of a decided change in what may be
 called the intelligent English opinion. For
 assisting and confirming this change of opin-
 ion, Mr. Smalley's letters will be extremely
 efficacious. His last letter especially, with its
 reports of conversations with the President
 and correspondence with Mr. Sumner, cannot
 fail to convince candid Englishmen of the true
 attitude of the American public in regard to
 the Treaty.

English papers are fond of saying, and a
 recent number of *The Times* repeats the state-
 ment, that there is a larger number of English-
 men who are well informed in regard to for-
 eign affairs, than of Americans. They say,
 possibly with some justice, that in England
 questions of foreign policy are likely to be-
 come political questions, and so necessarily at-
 tract public interest and attention, while in
 America it is the custom to leave such matters
 more within the exclusive charge of the Senate,
 the habit of deliberating upon Treaties with
 closed doors assisting this tendency. But
 nothing could more plainly show the occa-
 sional disposition of English people to found
 their ideas of the course of legislation in for-
 eign nations upon their personal impressions
 and prejudices, than the constant use which
 has been made in this controversy of the
 supposed part borne by Mr. Sumner in the
 conclusion of the Treaty and the preparation
 of the Case. The English Commissioners made
 a great mistake if they deceived themselves,
 and persuaded their Government into believing
 that the American people had repudiated the
 views and claims set forth by Mr. Sumner in
 that famous speech which destroyed the John-
 son-Clarendon Convention, and which the En-
 glish journals have always found it more con-
 venient to misrepresent than to publish. Mr.
 Smalley shows with what generous loyalty
 Mr. Sumner adopted the Treaty he was not
 allowed to assist in framing, finding that it
 embodied the most important of his own ideas,
 and provided for the claims upon which he
 had insisted. Although it is said that the
 Secretary of State indulged in the superfluous
 taunt that Mr. Sumner would have defeated
 the Treaty if he could, it is well known to
 the entire Senate that if the displaced Chair-
 man of the Committee on Foreign Relations had
 not come to the rescue of the Treaty, endan-
 gered by the inexperience of his successor, it
 would probably have failed. His learning, his
 logic, and his great weight of personal char-
 acter, thrown in favor of this capital act of
 the Administration, carried it safely through
 the Senate. This fact alone would be enough
 to show what was the American interpreta-
 tion of the limits of the Arbitration. The let-
 ter from Mr. Sumner, quoted by Mr. Smalley,
 also indicates the answer to the question of
 those who ask what America concedes and
 England and the world gain by the Treaty,
 and disposes of the sneers of those who see
 nothing but national hatred and prejudice in
 the utterances of this great publicist. "I
 am sorry that so conspicuous a negotiation
 did not end in more for international
 law." * * * There should have been a
 "consecration of the great principle of im-
 munity of private property on the ocean;"
 "also the denunciation as a pirate of any
 ship plundering and burning prizes at sea
 "without taking them into port for adjudica-
 tion; also the recognition of the duty of a
 "neutral power to exclude from its ports in
 "time of war any armed vessel engaged in
 "hostilities which does not hold a commission
 "delivered in some port of military or naval
 "equipment in the actual occupation of the
 "commissioning Government." * * * With
 "such safeguards for civilization, I would
 "have been content with less for my own
 "country."

The important question at issue is, there-
 fore, not what the two contracting parties
 respectively meant when they framed this
 Convention, but what they now propose to do
 in relation to it. Both Governments have
 clearly enough indicated their reading of the
 text of the Treaty. The people of both na-
 tions, so far as their opinions can be ascer-
 tained, sustain the positions assumed by their
 respective Governments. Our Government
 cannot withdraw its Case. Mr. Gladstone has
 said that the English Government cannot
 honorably consent to meet our Case at Geneva.
The London Times, with more tact and temper
 than the Prime Minister, admits the
 good faith and consistency of our action,
 but finds in this fact only a new
 obstacle to any settlement of the con-
 troversy. It says, "We have, in truth, only
 "to think honestly and thoroughly over
 "the matter to see that, if we both mean ex-
 "actly what we say, we cannot come to an
 "agreement." It quotes the message of Mr.
 Buchanan in 1857 upon the Clayton-Bulwer
 Treaty, in which he refers to the contradictory
 constructions placed on its most important
 article, and says "the wisest course is to ab-
 "rogate such a Treaty and to commence
 "anew." But it would be fatal to imagine
 that a new Treaty could now be made even so
 readily as the Treaty of Washington, which
 required such delicate handling that it came
 out too fragile for use.

The Times says:
 "We want to know whether it is true that, after a cer-
 tain Postmaster detected one of his responsible subor-
 dinates committing a State Prison offense, by depositing
 several hundred thousand dollars with a broker instead
 of in the Sub-Treasury, he still continued this subordinate
 in his position for a year or more, until he was compelled
 to remove him because it was discovered that he had
 stolen a hundred thousand or more; and whether Horace
 Greeley was one of the bondsmen of the Postmaster; and
 whether he has not only failed to put up the deficiency,
 but has intervened to secure the retention of the Post-
 master in office."

Answer.—I. Mr. Greeley certainly does not

know nor believe that any Postmaster ever
 did what *The Times* here charges; but, if any
 one ever did, Mr. G. insists that he should be
 removed without delay. 2. Mr. Greeley has
 not "intervened" to secure the retention of
 any Postmaster whatever. 3. Mr. Greeley is
 among the bondsmen of one Postmaster, and
 holds himself and associates able and willing
 to pay any "deficiency" of that Postmaster,
 whenever legally advised that such "defi-
 ciency" exists and required to make it good.
 —Anything further wanted?

HOW NOT TO INVESTIGATE.

In the course of one of his political speeches
 on the French arms scandal, Senator Morton
 made an interesting statement on the subject
 of Senatorial investigations to which at the
 time we invited our readers' attention. He
 told us that when the resolution of inquiry
 into the New-York Custom-house abuses was
 introduced, he and the honorable gentlemen
 who act with him opposed a reference to the
 Committee first proposed, for the singular rea-
 son that a majority of the members of that
 Committee were opposed to the renomination
 of President Grant—or, as Mr. Morton ex-
 pressed it, were hostile to the Administration.
 In other words, Mr. Morton believed that when
 questions of fraud and mismanagement were
 to be investigated, fidelity to the party re-
 quired that the Administration majority should
 commit the inquiry to friends who could be
 trusted to find out nothing inconvenient. *THE*
TRIBUNE last December charged the Adminis-
 tration leaders with acting upon just this
 principle in this very case, and John Thomas
 swore at us for it with all the power of his
 lungs and the elegance of his vocabulary.
 Now Mr. Morton makes an open avowal of
 the same thing, and does not even appreciate
 the position in which it places him. Why
 does not John Thomas swear at him, too?

Every day proof accumulates that the pol-
 icy of stalling investigation was delib-
 erately adopted by the President's short-
 sighted advisers. Some of them certainly
 endeavored to prevent the inquiry into the
 sale of arms; we will not say the majority
 were of this mind, because, though we believe
 them to be so, we have yet no positive evi-
 dence of it. But if the inquiry must go on,
 the Senators who have been seventeen days
 trying to talk it to death are clearly deter-
 mined that it shall not go far. Mr. Conkling,
 always the leader in brutality and insolence,
 introduced an amendment directing the Com-
 mittee to inquire also into the conduct of
 Messrs. Sumner and Schurz with a view to
 their prosecution under the law of 1799. Its
 apparent purpose was to vex and punish the
 Senators who had been most active in setting
 this investigation on foot. But a purpose not
 less serious was to prevent either Sumner or
 Schurz from serving on the Committee of
 which, by parliamentary usage, one of them
 at least must otherwise have been a member.
 And when the attention of the Senators was
 called to the glaring impropriety of such a
 trick, they refused to reconsider the amend-
 ment, only five Republicans voting for de-
 cency and common sense. This must be
 interpreted as a declaration to the world
 that there shall be no punishment of fraud
 inside of the Republican lines if the
 gentlemen who have constituted themselves
 the keepers of the Executive conscience can
 by direct vote or indirect device prevent it.
 Shame upon the men who can stoop from the
 high dignity of Senators of the United States
 to chicanery only worthy of a Tombs lawyer!
 They are defending the Military Ring with
 the tactics of the Court of Special Sessions.

Possibly the action of the House had some-
 thing to do with forcing the Senate into
 appearing to do, at last, what it should have
 done long ago. It passed the resolution to
 appoint a Committee of Investigation, first
 tabling Mr. Sumner's argumentative preamble.
 And now will it give the inquiry a fair com-
 mittee? Having cut off the movers
 of the resolution by a sharp par-
 liamentary trick, Senators ask us to be satis-
 fied with the unwilling concession of just
 such a Committee as they choose to pack.
 The force of the General Order inquiry is to
 be played over again, probably; and, as evi-
 dence may not be forced on the reluctant
 Senators, as in that case, the thick-and-thin
 Administration men will only show how easy
 it is not to investigate.

USURY AND LAW.

Men who need money very much will—as
 we all know—make great sacrifices to obtain
 it. Very often, men borrow at high rates to
 gratify luxurious tastes or indulge in fash-
 ionable dissipation, when they might better
 do without; but the State cannot help that.
 The greater number will do as they please,
 even though what they please to do is wrong.
 We could abate a modification of our Usury
 law—not its destruction. When a foolish boy
 comes of age, and borrows at ten per cent.
 per month on the strength of the estate
 which will soon come into his hands—borrows
 that he may gratify his appetite for dancing,
 and drinking, and dining—nobody hinders his
 paying the ten per cent. if he will, and we
 might even consent to lend the machinery of
 the law to coerce his payment of the prin-
 cipal and legal interest, but not the ten per
 cent. a month—no, never! Mr. Alford! you
 must modify your bill, or compel us to fight
 you!

THE DAIMIOS' DAUGHTERS.

The London Saturday Review noticing with
 ill-concealed acerbity the fact that "half a
 dozen Japanese ladies of high birth have
 been sent to America to be educated," ex-
 presses the hope that the Daimios may not
 find their daughters on their return con-
 verted into Saratoga belles. *The Review* doubt-
 less draws its ideas of the Saratoga belle from
 the efforts of recent English novelists, who
 depict her as devouring hominy, pumpkin pie,
 and buttermilk for breakfast, and playfully
 addressing her intimate friends as "you ass!"
 But after all, it is worth while to look at the
 question from *The Review's* point of view.
 Whether the six young women whom
 Minister De Long has in charge are
 Daimios' daughters or not matters very
 little to us, but it is a question of some im-
 portance what our schools will be apt to make
 of them as specimens of our civilization or
 Christianity, and it matters much more what
 these schools will be apt to make of our own
 young women, whose fathers are by no means
 Daimios, and whose sons will be—what their
 mothers make them. Wherever the Japanese girls
 may be placed, the influence of the teaching
 will be deadened by the utterly alien life they
 have lived; they carry with them the civilized
 barbarism of a thousand years to fend off the
 Yankee teacher. But our girls are taken from
 their mother's side almost in babyhood and
 plunged into the school atmosphere; a public
 one, if they belong to the poorer classes, large
 private institutions or Colleges if their
 parents can afford it.

In one sense the public schools are the sal-

vation of the country: we have not a word to
 say against their system or thoroughness of
 instruction, but we do strongly question the
 quality of the moral atmosphere produced by
 the herding together of crowds of children of
 either sex or both sexes. The teachers in
 these schools, usually underpaid and over-
 worked, fulfill a large duty when they urge the
 brains of their pupils to their best develop-
 ment; their oversight of morals or manners is
 necessarily of the slightest. Year after year,
 for example, the graduating class in the High
 School in this and other cities (girls whose
 very position there shows their want of
 affluent means, and the hard drudgery they
 have gone through to fit themselves to earn
 their own living) appear dressed as brides, in
 robes whose cost would exceed their first year's
 salary as teacher. A trivial matter, but as an
 established custom, it proves how utterly un-
 taught these children have been in the rules
 of good taste and good sense; which, after
 all, serve a woman more than any
 axiom of Legendre or Locke. Large private
 schools adopt generally one of two methods:
 the teaching is purely surface work, fitting the
 young lady with accomplishments, hints of
 knowledge, and graceful manners wherewith
 to play her part in society, in which class the
 Roman convents stand foremost; or she is
 treated precisely as though she were a boy, as
 in Vassar and the best of Female Colleges.
 Not only is the curriculum thorough and ex-
 tensive, but her ambition is perpetually goaded
 and chafed into feverish exertion. We were
 present at a commencement of one of these
 colleges lately, where the graduating class
 spoke of women as having the eyes of the
 world upon them. "Their education was armor
 "to fit them for battles in defense of humanity,"
 etc. They were in fact so many Donnas
 Quixote, armed and mounted, longing for a
 foe on whom to shiver a lance: the only one
 fortunate enough to have found it was a girl
 of seventeen going out as missionary to Zanzibar.
 Now in all probability not one of the others
 would lead a public life; their education would
 fit them only for the society of a country
 town; the foes they must fight would be in-
 competent biddies, an irritable husband, or
 their own original sins reproduced in their
 children. To fight these battles and win them,
 requires no ambition but the patience, the
 tenderness, the modesty, the delicacy of touch
 in soul and body which make woman, woman
 —little of which is given to her in school.

In short, we believe that the more cultured
 our women become, the more they will perceive
 the propriety of giving to their daughters a
 pure home training; the more they will ap-
 preciate the weight and value of that old-fash-
 ioned bound of reserve and isolation set about
 a young girl, which it is the rule now to laugh
 at. The French girl, says a recent writer, is
 reared in the very innocence of childhood; un-
 til she is married, she is rarely out of the
 sight of her mother; the influence of the
 mother over her thus becomes incalculable, it
 is almost magnetic. Would a girl thus reared
 by an educated American mother, be fitted
 for as high a work in life as if she had been
 taught to look upon herself as an inevitable
 heroine, or grown brazen through the ordeal
 of public commences and staring, applauding
 crowds?

Legislators at Albany reply to all inquiries
 as to why Tweed and Fields, already proved
 guilty of bribery and corruption, are not ex-
 pelled, by saying that their cases are in the
 courts. Does it never occur to these gentle-
 men, thus indifferent to the character of their
 Houses, that these cases are likely to remain
 in the courts so long as the Ring Judges pre-
 side there? Or have they forgotten that clause
 of the Constitution, making each House
 the judge of the qualifications of its own
 members? Do they propose to shuffle off that
 duty, in the case of the Ring thieves, upon the
 Ring Judges?

The Evening Post thinks the late vote of the
 House on Pig Iron insignificant, because im-
 plying only that the House does not want to
 dictate to or overrule its Committee of Ways
 and Means, now engaged in revising the
 Tariff. Yet when a Protectionist moved a
 repeal of the duties on Tea and Coffee, the
 House passed his bill *instantly*, by a vote of
 three to one. So, you see, that explanation
 won't do.

The reform of the Civil Service is one of the
 achievements of the present Administration to which
 the spokesmen of the President in Congress refer
 with the most comfortable complacency. But it
 seems to us that it is not getting along very fast.
 At the opening of the session in December, Gen. Grant
 referred to it in his message, as a measure to be car-
 ried out as soon as the commissioners then engaged
 in its elaboration submitted their report and recom-
 mendations. These papers were sent to the Senate
 on the 19th of December, and a few days later it was
 ordered that the new rules should go into operation
 on the 1st of January, the Civil Service Commission-
 ers being appointed an Advisory Board to arrange
 the necessary details. Here, it seems to us, the
 reform has come to a full stop. One of its most im-
 portant points was that it would